

# The THOREAU SOCIETY BULLETIN

BULLETIN THIRTY-NINE

SPRING 1952

THOREAU AND NATURE by Walter Prichard Eaton . . .

(Editor's note: Mr. Eaton delivered this address at the annual meeting of the Thoreau Society in Concord on July 13, 1946. For some forgotten reason no copy reached the secretary at the time, and so it was not printed in the bulletin. But later a copy found its way into the hands of Mr. Francis Allen, who in turn presented it to the society. And Mr. Eaton has now granted a request to publish it in the bulletin.)

Many years ago a writer in the New York Post used to conduct a series of dialogues with an imaginary niece, mostly of a literary character. Once, I recall, he mentioned Matthew Arnold somewhat disrespectfully, and his niece inquired, "But didn't Matthew Arnold stand for culture?"

"He did more than that," said her uncle, "he invented it."

No one, not even James Russell Lowell, would say in this spirit that Thoreau invented Nature. Many critics have quarreled with him on many counts, many critics have attempted to interpret now this and now that phase of his many-sided character, many have pointed out flaws in his natural history (which, all things considered, are surprisingly few). But no one has ever questioned the fact that Henry Thoreau was happiest when he was close to Nature--you might almost say that he was unhappy when he was not close to Nature, and that his minute observations of the natural world, made not in the direct interests of science but because nothing else gave him so much delight and so roused his poetic emotions, when recorded in prose were the stuff of enduring art, and no matter what attitude is taken toward Thoreau as philosopher these remain an enduring contribution to the world's literature. They are not alone what makes him great, no doubt, But without them it is questionable if his greatness would ever have been recognized, or that he would be the force in the modern world which he has undoubtedly, if indirectly, become.

Certain men happier in Nature than civilization--Daniel Boone, Thoreau, John Muir, probably Wordsworth in his youth can only feel their lives fulfilled when they are close to fields, woods, and wilderness. They are strange and exceptional people, but they have blessed humanity by teaching us something of the feeling of kinship to Nature. Wordsworth's best poetry came out of his almost mystic response to the Natural World. Even the greatest of our poets, whose traffic was with the sad heart of humanity, could lift his eyes to see the morn in russet mantle clad walk o'er the dew of yon high westward hill. John Muir, late in life, could declare that the two most memorable events of his life were when he found a lone calypso blooming in a Canadian arbor vitae swamp, and when he met Ralph Waldo Emerson--the little orchid and the philosopher being to him of equal and supreme interest. And Thoreau, to Muir "a blessed crank and tramp" more and more appreciated as Muir grew older, could vanish like a brown apparition into the Concord woods and emerge with thoughts, feelings, metaphors that dropped into the pages of his journal like leaves in Vallombrosa--to enrich the poetry of our native land, and to increase the appreciation of nature in all future generations.

So long as he did this, whether or not he paid his taxes seems to me a minor matter.

Why did Thoreau resist his instincts to be a scientific field naturalist? Was it because those instincts had not been reenforced by a scientific training? Was it because his poetic instincts were a little stronger, always? Was it because he feared

(Continued on Page Two)

## THE 1952 ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting will be held on the 135th anniversary of Thoreau's birth, Saturday July 12th at 10 o'clock in the vestry of the First Parish Church in Concord, Mass. Speakers will include Raymond Adams and Miss Edyth Walker of the Western North Carolina Teacher's College. A dutch treat luncheon is being planned. The afternoon program will be devoted to Thoreau's interest in music. And there will be walks or rides conducted to some of his favorite scenes in the countryside.

## THE 1952 ELECTION

Officers up for re-election this year include Raymond Adams, Chapel Hill, N.C., president; Mrs. Caleb Wheeler, Concord, Mass., vice-president; and Walter Harding, Charlottesville, Va., secretary-treasurer--all for terms of one year. Also members of the executive committee for three years: Wallace B. Conant, Concord, Mass., and Edwin Way Teale, Baldwin, L.I. Since the president has not appointed an elections committee as yet, send additional nominations to the secretary. Ballots will be mailed out in June, returnable early in July.

## A PORTRAIT OF THOREAU BY DWIGHT G. STURGES.

We are deeply indebted to Mr. Anton Kamp, 1952 Saw Mill River Road, White Plains, New York, for having had specially printed and donating to the Thoreau Society for distribution to its members five hundred copies of the portrait of Thoreau by Dwight G. Sturges. The portrait is based on the Dunshee ambrotype of Thoreau with a full beard taken in 1861 and the Walton Ricketson profile medallion. It originally appeared in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR for March 15, 1932, and later was reprinted for sale by Goodspeed's Book Shop in Boston. With one copy Goodspeed's framed the two-line verse in Thoreau's handwriting and his signature. This is now in Mr. Kamp's possession. This was the basis for the present lithograph.

## A FAINT CLUE ON ELLERY CHANNING'S QUARREL WITH TICKNOR & FIELDS . . . . . by Francis B. Dedmond

In the April, 1951, issue of THE THOREAU SOCIETY BULLETIN, the question was raised as to why Ellery Channing cut out the Ticknor and Fields imprint in his copy of WALDEN, which is now in the Henry W. and Albert A. Berg Collection of the New York Public Library. The theory was advanced that he evidently did so because of a quarrel with the publishing firm. And such a supposition is no doubt true.

Just exactly what lay behind the animosity which Channing had for Ticknor & Fields, I am not able to say. However, a passage from Channing's satire, "Major Leviticus: His Three Days in Town," the manuscript of which is in the Concord Free Public Library, may throw a little light on why Channing took the attitude he did toward Ticknor & Fields.

In a chapter entitled "Moses Bucolics," which is primarily a satire on Thoreau, Major Leviticus (Channing himself) invites Squire Bucolics (Thoreau) to accompany him and Spedro Pistos (perhaps Alcott) to the theatre. But Squire Bucolics will have nothing to do with the theatre, which he characterizes as "a fiction, a mummery." Leviticus replies that he has "formed several (not novel) theories on the mimetic Arts, four of which now lay under dust, in the back-kitchen of the Messrs. Tapgold." The Messrs. Tapgold are publishers, possibly here referring to Ticknor & Fields.

What Channing meant by the statement that his writings "lay under dust, in the back-kitchen of the Messrs. Tapgold" is by no means clear. Perhaps the publishers had rejected his manuscripts which contained his mimetic theories. Perhaps he had something else in mind. But in whatever Channing had reference to may lie the answer to the question as to why he clipped the Ticknor & Field imprint from his copy of WALDEN. I am assuming that Channing's allusion to Messrs. Tapgold in his satire had a basis in fact, that what he had to say about the publishing firm grew out of a real situation. Such an assumption, however, may be rash indeed, especially when one is dealing with Ellery Channing. This interesting question may quite well be pursued further.



science would destroy poetic appreciation, as it is said to have done in Darwin's case? Or was it because the scientific approach results in an intellectual satisfaction, and it was an emotional satisfaction that Thoreau caught in Nature, and on which, indeed, he was dependent for his happiness?

I don't propose to attempt an answer. But I can tell a personal incident in my life which has seemed to give me a clue.

A V-shaped side canyon cutting out of Logan Canyon, and running east and west, leading up into the flanks of Logan Peak. Early July, summer school teacher of botany with his class, me tagging along. North face of canyon in full sun, dry, hot, arid, blazing with scarlet gillia, blue pentstemon, and so on. South face steep and in shade, clothed with firs, moist because of holding snow. Teacher points this out, says violets in bloom on other side. But do we go see them? No. Boulder with crack down face, a stream of *huchera rubescens*. A Rock garden planting here. I call attention to it. "Very common; first discovered in Utah." So I left party and crossed the canyon to south side, to see the violets. There they were, blue and yellow, around a spring so cold it hurt my face when I drank. 300 feet, and I walked from July into early May! Alice through the Looking Glass. Were I Thoreau I could give you some idea of the thrill of that transaction, the excitement, the charm. After that I left the party and went on alone to the 10,000 foot top of Logan Peak, quite confident that had Thoreau been there, he would have been climbing not with me, but quite a way ahead of me. Probably I should have flunked the botany exam, but he wouldn't. He would have refused to take it. He would have treated it like a tax bill.

Thoreau on Katahdin. Went there 100 years ago come September. First of his trips to the great Maine wilderness, and which he recorded in the most factual of his books. Mostly he wanted to see, one gathers, what the real wilderness is like, and he wanted to climb Katahdin for the same reason George Mallory said he wanted to climb Mt. Everest--"Because it is there." He was not a scientist looking for evidence of glacial action, something little understood in 1846. Neither did he know much about mountain climbing, or he would not have attempted to climb Katahdin through the timberline scrub instead of using the broad highway of the Abol Slide. He followed the river up the West Branch, and he struck off for himself to explore that lonely lord of the wilderness which at that time had been seldom climbed. How reliant and natural a woodsman he was is indicated by the fact that when the rest of his party gave up, he pushed on alone in a pathless country, up a 45 degree slope or more, through terrible scrub, and into a cloud on the Table Land. He had no more idea that he could not find his way back than Daniel Boone or an Indian would have had. Much has been written about the Katahdin Table Land, but nothing better than what he wrote.

"The mountain seemed a vast aggregation of loose rocks, as if some time it had rained rocks and they lay as they fell on the mountain side, nowhere fairly at rest. . . They were the raw materials of a planet dropped from an unseen quarry. . . " Then he entered the cloud, which blew about him, opening holes and vistas only to close them quickly up again. "Aeschylus had no doubt visited such scenery as this. Some part of the beholder, even some vital part, seems to escape through the loose grating of his ribs as he ascends. He is more lone than you can imagine. . . Vast, Titanic, inhuman nature has got him at a disadvantage, caught him alone, and pilfers some of his divine faculty. She does not smile on him as in the plains. She seems to say sternly, 'Why come ye here before your time?'"

But even this first meeting of Thoreau with the lonely heights (and it is a great pity it was his last) could not dim the delicacy of his perceptions. "Now and then some small bird of the sparrow family would flit away before me, unable to command its course, like a fragment of the gray rock blown off by the wind."

Perhaps only those who have fought the gales above the timber-line can appreciate the extraordinary felicity of that sentence.

Looking forward to the 1954 centenary, your secretary is preparing a bibliography of all the various editions of WALDEN. In its final form it will include full bibliographical descriptions of all known editions of the book, all translations, and all separate printings of excerpts from the book. It will not include excerpts from WALDEN included in anthologies or similar collections. This preliminary checklist reveals, I think, that there have been far more editions of the book than anyone has suspected. But it also reveals that there is a great confusion over distinct editions. To correct this, I want to examine the individual editions wherever possible. If you own or can examine any of the editions marked with an asterisk (\*), I would appreciate your sending me the following information: (1) a copy of all the information on the title-page, (2) the copyright date--usually given on the back of the title-page, (3) a description of the binding, (4) the number of pages of introductory material and of the main text, (5) is it edited, annotated, translated, and/or illustrated and if so, by whom, and (6) a copy of the first five words on page 100. I would also like to hear from those who own copies of the first edition (1854) (1) the color of the binding, (2) the date on the first page of the ads at the end of the book, and (3) whether the map faces page p. 306 or 307. From any who own editions printed in Boston prior to 1890 which have the edition number imprinted on the title-page, I would like to learn that number and the printing date given on the same page, just below the publisher's name and address. And, above all, I would like to learn of any additions or corrections to this list.

## SEPARATE EDITIONS OF WALDEN LISTED CHRONOLOGICALLY

1. 1854 Boston: Ticknor & Fields.
2. 1884. Edinburgh: David Douglas; London: Hamilton, Adams. \*
3. 1886 London: Walter Scott. Intro. by Dircks.\*
4. 1888 London: Walter Schitt; Toronto: Gage. Intro. by Dircks. \*
5. 1889 Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Riverside Aldine Series.
6. The Same. Issued with paper labels.
7. 1893. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Riverside Edition, Vol. II. Sometimes labeled New Riverside Edition.
8. The Same. A large-paper edition.
9. 1895. London: Scott. Intro. by Dircks.\*
10. 1897. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Holiday Edition. Intro. by Torrey.
11. The Same. London: Gay & Bird. \*
12. 1897. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Popular Edition. Life by Emerson. \*
13. 1898. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Cambridge Classics Edition. Life by Emerson. \*
14. 1899. New York: Crowell. Intro. by Roberts.\*
15. 1902. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. New Holiday Edition. Intro. by Torrey. \*
16. The Same. London: Gay & Bird. \*
17. 1906. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Manuscript Edition. Intro. unsigned. Vol. II.
18. 1906. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Walden Edition. Intro. unsigned. Vol. II.
19. 1906. London: Oxford University. Intro. by Watts-Dunton. World's Classics Edition. \*
20. 1906. London: Blackie. Intro. by Whiteing.
21. 1908. London: Dent; New York: Dutton. Intro. by Raymond. Everman's Library Edition.
22. 1909. Boston: Bibliophile Society.
23. 1910. New York: Longmans Green. Intro by Alden. Longmans' English Classics Edition.
24. 1910. New York: Merrill. Intro. by Dorey. Merrill's English Texts Edition.
25. 1910. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Intro by Allen. Riverside Literature Series Edition.
26. 1910. New York: Macmillan. Intro. by Rees. Macmillan Pocket Classics Edition.
27. 1910. New York: Crowell. \*
28. 1910. New York: Kelmecott Society. \*
29. 1911. London: Harrup. \*
30. 1917. New York: Scott Foresman. Lake English Classics Edition.\*

31. 1919. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Visitor's Edition.\*
32. 1922. Chicago: Scott Foresman. Lake English Classics Edition Revised.\*
33. 1926. London & Glasgow: Blackie. Intro. by Whiteing. Wallet Library Edition.\*
34. 1927. London: Chapman & Hall.\*
35. The Same. Limited edition.\*
36. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Riverside Library Edition.\* 1929.
37. 1929. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Concord Edition. Vol. ?.\*
38. 1929. New York: Macmillan. Intro. by King. Modern Reader's Series Edition.\*
39. 1930. Chicago: Lakeside Press. Intro. by Adams.\*
40. 1931. London: Chapman & Hall.\*
41. 1932. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Riverside Pocket Edition, Vol. II.\*
42. 1936. New York: Grosset & Dunlap. Universal Library Edition.\*
43. 1936. Boston: Merrymount Press. Limited Editions Club Edition. Intro. by Canby.\*
44. 1937. New York: Modern Library. Intro. by Atkinson. Includes other Thoreau writings.
45. 1937. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Entitled WORKS. Includes other Thoreau writings.
46. 1938. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England: Penguin.
47. Chicago. American Technical Society. Intro by Cooper. 1938.
48. 1939. New York: Heritage Club.
49. New York: Crowell. Entitled WORKS. Includes other Thoreau writings.\*
50. 1942. New York: Black. Intro. by Haight. Classics Club Edition.\*
51. 1942. New York: World.\*
52. 1942. New York: Penguin.
53. 1944. Mount Vernon: Peter Pauper.
54. 1946. New York: Dodd, Mead. Intro. by Teale.
55. 1946. New York: Modern Library. Intro. by Atkinson. Illustrated Modern Library Edition.
56. 1947. Chicago: Packard. Intro. by Whicher. Includes other Thoreau writings.
57. 1947. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Entitled WORKS. Includes other Thoreau writings. Cambridge Edition.\*
58. 1947. New York: Viking. Intro. by Bode. Entitled VIKING PORTABLE. Includes other Thoreau writings.
59. 1948. New York: Rinehart. Intro. by Pearson.
60. 1949. New York: New American Library.
61. 1950. New York: Modern Library. Intro. by Atkinson. Includes other Thoreau writings. Modern Library College Edition.
62. New York: Harpers. 1950. Intro. by Krutch. Harpers' Modern Classics Edition.
63. 1950. New York: Doric.
64. 1951. New York: Norton. Intro. by Willey.
65. N.D. New York: Burt. Cornell Series.\*
66. N.D. New York: Burt. New Pocket Edition.\*
67. N.D. New York: Burt. The Home Library.
68. N.D. Philadelphia: Henry Altamus.\*
69. N.D. London: Frowde. Intro. by Watts-Dunton.\*
70. ? . Armed Services Edition.\*

#### TRANSLATIONS AND FOREIGN EDITIONS.

1. Munchen: J. Palm. 1897. Translated into German by Emmerich.\*
2. 1902. Bussum, Holland: Grentzebach. Trans. into Dutch by van Dawwoude.
3. 1905. Jena & Leipzig: Eugen Diederichs. Trans into German by ?.\*
4. 1910. Moskva: ? . Trans. into Russian by Bulanzke.\*
5. 1922. Tokyo: ? . Trans. ?.
6. 1922. Paris: Editions de la Nouvelle Revue Francaise. Trans. into French. by Fabulet.\*
7. 1922. Berlin: Hendel. Trans. into German by Meyer.\*
8. 1922. Jena: Diederichs. Trans. into German by Nobbe.\*
9. 1924. Prague: Nekovarik. Trans. into Czech. by ?.\*
10. 1928. Venezia: La Nouva Italia. Trans. into Italian by Ferrando.
11. 1929. Tokyo: Kenkyusha. Trans. ?.\*
12. 1945. Zurich: Artemis-Verlag. Trans. into German by Lang.
13. Stockholm: Wahlstrom & Widstrand. 1947. Trans. into Swedish by Asberg.

14. 1948. Tokyo: Chikushi-Shobo. Trans. into Japanese by Okamoto.
15. 1948. Tokyo: Dai-sen. Trans. into Japanese by Kisei.
16. 1949. Buenos Aires: Espasa-Calpe. Trans. into Spanish by Garate.
17. 1949. Kobenhavn: Kunst og Kultur. Trans. into Danish by Jacobson.
18. 1950. Tokyo: Mikasa Shobo. Trans. into Japanese by Miyanishi.
19. 1950. Prague: ? . Trans. into Czech. by ?.\*
20. N.d. Buenos Aires: Emece Editores. Trans. into Spanish by Vedia.
21. N.D. London: Blackie. Trans. into Braille.\*
22. N.D. ? ? . An edition on records for the blind.\*

#### PARTIAL EDITIONS.

1. 1904. London: Simple Life Press. An abridged edition.\*
2. 1921. London: Macmillan. English Literature Series for Schools Edition. Entitled CHAPTERS FROM WALDEN.\*
3. 1924. Waltham Saint Lawrence: Golden Cockerel Press. Entitled WHERE I LIVED AND WHAT I LIVED FOR.\*
4. 1924. The Same. New York: Chaucer Head.\*
5. 1930. Chappagua: Bibliophile Press. Entitled TWO EXTRACTS FROM THE CONCLUDING CHAPTER OF WALDEN.
6. 1936. Camden, N.J.: Haddon Craftsmen. Entitled HOUSE-WARMING AND WINTER VISITORS.
7. 1939. Dunellen, N.J.: THE POPULAR EDUCATOR, I (Aug. 2, 1939), 40-46. An abridged edition.
8. 1940. Pleasantville, N.Y.: READER'S DIGEST, XXXVII (Sept. 1940), 129-136. An abridged edition.
9. 1944. Girard, Kans.: Haldeman-Julius. An abridged edition.
10. 1946. New York: Archway Press. Entitled WHAT I LIVED FOR.
11. 1947. Wein: Amandus. Entitled EINFACHHEIT UND HOHERE GESETZE. Trans. into German by Bronner.
12. 1949. New York: Comet Press. Entitled THE PONDS.

#### THOREAU NOTES AND QUERIES

The Rev. Edward Aksomaitis, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., is making a study of "The Narrative Element in Thoreau's MAINE WOODS," and would appreciate any suggestions that anyone cares to offer.

The PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER is running a guessing contest in their want ad columns. The puzzle is to name the advertiser. Here is a recent sample: "REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Single home. Occupied only 2 yrs. Small but compact, well-built by present owner. In country, but convenient to nearby village. Beautiful view, woods, pond. Excellent for observing flora and fauna." Need we give the answer?

Mr. R. Malcolm Sills, 9797 Newton Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio, writes that he has a few copies of his delightful little brochure "Two Extracts from the Concluding Chapter of Walden. . ." which he published in a limited edition of 100 in 1930. So long as the supply lasts, he will send copies to any member of the Thoreau Society who requests one.

Prof. Benjamin Hickok, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., would appreciate hearing from anyone who knows the present location of any manuscripts of F.B. Sanborn, the biographer of Thoreau, particularly of Sanborn's journals.

The Melville Society is organizing an offprint service. Members interested contribute a dollar apiece. Whenever a new article on M. appears in a scholarly journal, extra offprints are ordered for distribution to them. They estimate that if enough of their members subscribe, they will be able to distribute approximately eight different offprints for the dollar fee. Could not the same plan be worked for Thoreau articles? If you are interested, let the secretary know. Is there anyone willing to take charge of such a service if the interest develops?

Papers on Thoreau have been read recently at two regional Modern Language Association meetings. One by Raymond Adams on "Thoreau's Mock-Heroics" at the Atlanta meeting on Nov. 23, 1951 (an abstract of it is included in SOUTH ATLANTIC BULLETIN, XVII (Jan. '52), 7. The second by Robert Holland on "Thoreau and the State" at the Baton Rouge meeting on Oct. 19, 1951.



Mr. Francis Allen writes to suggest that the author of the Taverner anecdote about Thoreau in the last bulletin was probably Edwin M. Bacon.

Miss Dorothy Boyington of Northfield, Ill., sends a sheet of her real estate office stationery with "Goodness is the only investment that never fails" --Thoreau printed in red at the bottom. She says it brings forth many comments from her clients.

Samuel Gottscho, 150-35 86th Ave, Jamaica, N.Y. is making a study of Thoreau's interest in wild-flowers and would appreciate any suggestions.

Thoreauvians may shudder to learn that 103 houses are under construction at Conantum and there are rumors that 500 are to be built at Second Division!

David Burbank, 14 N.Kingshighway, St. Louis, Mo., writes of a long "Literary Notice" of some botanical texts by Ada Gray in the August, 1858, ATLANTIC MONTHLY. He wonders if by any chance it was written by Thoreau. The style is similar, at least, he states. And four out of the five botanical authorities cited are mentioned by T. in his Journals. And the pedagogic methods suggested are close to those used by T. in his school. Can anyone shed any further light?

#### OUR THOREAU COLLECTORS

Kenneth Harber, 70 Lanark Crescent, Rochester, N.Y. is making a specialized collection of editions of Thoreau's CAPE COD. He has seven at the moment.

John Cooley, % Banking, 12 E.36, NYC, has the following in his collection: Manuscripts: (all by Thoreau) Survey dated Sept. 5, 1845; letter of Richard Fuller of Jan. 16, 1843; letter to G.W. Curtis of March 11, 1853; letter to Spencer Baird, secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Science, declining membership; membership application for the AAD filled out by Thoreau; 6pp. of "The Moon" MS; 2pp. from "The Highland Light;" 1p. from "Autumnal Tints;" 2pp. fragment apparently from a lecture. The following books from Thoreau's personal library: Byron's Works; Chesterfield's Letters; ELEGANT EXTRACTS; WILHELM MEISTER'S APPRENTICESHIP (presentation copy from Emerson). The following association copies: MAINE WOODS presented to Charles Dunbar by Sophia; CAPE COD presented to Elizabeth Hoar by Sophia; and YANKEE IN CANADA presented to Charles Lowell by Sophia Thoreau.

E.E.Leisy, SMU, Dallas, Texas, owns a Thoreau pencil, two bricks from the Texas House, and almost a complete run of Thoreau first editions.

W.M.Cummings, 2276 Youngman Ave., St. Paul, Minn., owns a MS letter by Sanborn, dated 12/21/93 stating that he cannot give away Thoreau autographs because the MSS in his possession are not his.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE THOREAU BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . WH

(Since the question frequently comes up, perhaps we had better make clear for once the scope of this quarterly checklist. It contains a listing of every new significant work on Thoreau or new edition of his works plus any earlier material that has not previously been listed in either this or the Allen, Burnham & Collins, Harding, Wade, or White bibliographies of Thoreau's works. Suggestions for additions to this list are always welcome.)

Atkinson, Oriana. HER LIFE TO LIVE. New York: Popular Library. 1951. 25¢. A reissue of the novel BIG EYES with one of its characters a Thoreau devotee.

B., A. "Thought from Thoreau." N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE. Oct. 12, 1951. A letter to the editor.

Boyce, George K. "Modern Literary Manuscripts in the Morgan Library." PMLA, LXVII (Feb. 1952), 3-36. A checklist of the library's holdings. Less detailed than the checklist in THOREAU SOCIETY BULLETIN 19 so far as Thoreau holdings are concerned.

Bromfield, Louis. "Find the Glorious Hour." THIS WEEK. Jan. 13, 1952. p.1. Commentary on a quotation from T.

Crowell, Reid. "Thoreau and Walden Pond." in THE OLD INTENSITIES. Dallas: Published by the author (719 Lowell St.), 1949. p. 37. \$1.50. A sonnet. Almost all of the poems in this pleasant volume show the influence of Thoreau.

Dedmond, Francis B. "William Ellery Channing on Thoreau: An Unpublished Satire." MODERN LANGUAGE NOTES, LXVII (Jan. '52), 50-52. The first, printing, with comments, of the Thoreau portions of Channing's Moses Bucolics satire.

Gordan, John D. FIRST FRUITS: AN EXHIBITION OF FIRST EDITIONS OF FIRST BOOKS BY AMERICAN AUTHORS. New York: New York Public Library, 1951. 50¢. Catalog of a Berg Collection exhibition. Pages 10-12, detailed comments on their seven copies of A WEEK.

Gray, Leonard B. "Emerson and Thoreau." UNITY (Jan. Feb, '52), 88-92. A provocative contrast of their lives and thoughts, and writings. "The changing conditions of living, needs, tastes, and man's ability to appreciate will likely continue to make the reputations of these two great contemporaries go up and down and change their relative places. (But) Emerson and Thoreau belong together and to the ages.

Krutch, Joseph Wood. THE LAST BOSWELL PAPER. Woodstock, Vt.: Elm Tree Press, 1951. 660 copies printed for Philip & Fanny Duschnes. A beautiful reprinting of last summer's SRL article.

Nelson, Truman. THE SIN OF THE PROPHET. Boston: Little, Brown, 1952. \$4.00. A fine new historical novel based on Theodore Parker and the Anthony Burns incident. Thoreau enters as a background character, delivering his "Slavery in Massachusetts" address in Framingham. The theme of the novel is based on a quotation from T's "Civil Disobedience."

Scherman, David & Redlich, Rosemarie. LITERARY AMERICA. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1952. An album of photographs of the scenes that inspired American authors. The Thoreau pages (40-43) are especially effective.

Thoreau, Henry David. JOURNALS. Review. NEW YORKER. Dec. 29, 1951.

MAINE WOODS. (Lunt edition). S., R.C. Review PUNCH. July 11, 1951.

SELECTIONS FROM THOREAU'S JOURNALS. With introduction and notes by R.H.Blyth. Tokyo: Daigakusyorin, 1949. 74pp. In English.

SHIMIN TO SHITE HANKO. Tokyo (?): Iwanami, 1949. Translation into Japanese of "Civil Disobedience," "Life without Principle," "A Plea for Captain John Brown," and "Walking."

THOREAU NO KOTORA. Kyoto, 1947. "Golden Sayings of Thoreau" edited by Katsushi Shiga. Winston, Stephen. SALT AND HIS CIRCLE. London: Hutchinson, 1951. 224pp. The first biography of Thoreau's English biographer Henry S. Salt. It contains much of interest to the Thoreau student for it gives a good picture of the interest in T. in late 19th century England and of Salt's own longstanding devotion to the man.

Woodcock, George. "Thoreau's 'Walden.'" FREEDOM (London). Jan. 19, 1952. p.2. A commentary.

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The Thoreau Society Inc. is an informal organization of several hundred students and followers of the life and works of Henry David Thoreau. Membership is open to anyone interested. Fees are one dollar a year; life membership, twenty-five dollars. A price list of back publications may be obtained from the secretary. All material, unless otherwise assigned, is compiled or written by the secretary.

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